

## CANDIDATES TALK.

## Informal Meeting Held at Summerland—Planks and Platforms Outlined.

## A. H. Seats in The State.

Batesburg, June 9.—Eagerly seeking the various offices in "the gift of the people," several candidates told Lexington county people today the merits and demerits of the various platforms and why the votes should be cast along certain lines. Grouped together under a cunning little pavilion and under the tall sun-crowned oaks and arranged without regard to age or weight, six entries were announced for the governorship, two for congress in as many districts and one candidate for adjutant general.

Were there any features? Few if any. There were, however, some original ideas in the way the candidates approached their subjects and this is a new feature. In order to find excuse for this oratorical display it is necessary to explain that the ladies of the Presbyterian church at Batesburg decided some time ago to give a barbecue for the church. The congregation is, as yet, small, and ideas were advanced for drawing the crowds. Someone suggested that the candidates for governor be invited in advance of the formal opening of the campaign to do the speaking and the suggestion was adopted. It was a success from every standpoint and to this, credit is due the women in charge. The barbecue was held at Summerland, just a mile from Batesburg, and about as far from Leesville, two of the prosperous towns in the Ridge section. The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. John Bell Towill, chairman, Mrs. William Chas. Faber, Mrs. Fred. Cullom, Mrs. J. B. Reid, Mrs. Z. T. Cook and Miss Tulley Branch.

The meeting was presided over by Isaac Edwards, member of the house and about 450 people heard the speakers.

## C. C. Featherstone.

Each speaker was allowed thirty minutes and lots were drawn for the order of speaking by the candidates for governor. Mr. Featherstone drew first choice and opened up at once with a plea for prohibition. He had been told, he said, that he could be elected governor easily if he cut out that plank in his platform and did not stress it so much. He would rather be defeated than cut it out, because he had fought for it 12 years before when candidate for governor. The argument that prohibition did not prohibit was absurd. No law prohibits, but it reduces. Prohibition would reduce the consumption of liquor. At least half of the inmates of the asylums and penitentiaries can trace their present condition to the use of whiskey. If prohibition would cut this number down 25 or 50 per cent. would not that be of some benefit to society? There were 347 homicide cases in the State last year and of these 65 per cent. were traceable to liquor. If liquor could be eliminated would not that be of benefit?

The argument that prohibition could not be enforced in the cities was an admission that the cities were more lawless than the rural communities.

## Other Matters.

Passing on to other matters, Mr. Featherstone took up education and stressed the necessity for common schools, although he favored higher education. He favored economy, but not to such an extent that it would retard the progress of the State. As to the equalization of property, it was a subject with which he was not as yet familiar to give extended views. He urged an enforcement of all laws and appealed to Christian manhood to continue the fight for uplifting mankind.

## Thos. G. McLeod.

Thos. G. McLeod was next introduced by Mr. Edwards. Mr. McLeod referred to his official record and to his services as lieutenant governor. He discussed education and the work he had done for schools and colleges. The people had years before made mistakes in not making the common school the basic foundation as was the case now. The spirit of education was now abroad in the land, which means much to the State. He also stressed good roads and scored the tax dodgers heavily in his argument for equalization of property. He made a plea for a continued appropriation for pensions.

## The Liquor Question.

As to the liquor question he was no advocate selling, but the matter must be sanely dealt with. He had no apology to offer for defending that Democratic doctrine of local option. There was nothing for the prohibitionists to do but build up a sentiment for prohibition, for no law could be enforced unless there was a sentiment for its enforcement. He thought the whole matter "a carefully preserved and canned issue" to be brought up from time to time. He did not believe in overriding the will of the people. He promised if elected to per-

form all duties faithfully and enforce the laws.

## F. H. Hyatt.

After dinner F. H. Hyatt was the next speaker. Mr. Hyatt went out of the ordinary line and delivered an address on the progress of South Carolina. He did not consider it a political gathering, he said, having been invited by the ladies' committee of a church to deliver an address at a church barbecue. Therefore he did not touch at all on the whiskey matter or on taxation. His opening remarks called attention to rural schools and their relation to good roads. The two were closely connected. Only one man in each hundred ever thinks. The others let this one man do their thinking. Therefore, the necessity for schools and colleges. He commended the action of the State board of education in selecting Prof. Tate as inspector of rural schools. A man very often paid more attention to his stock than he did to the kind of instruction his children were receiving at the schools.

He briefly reviewed the progress made in road building in the past ten years and gave some interesting figures along that line. He told of the work of the farmers and the Southern Cotton association in raising the price of cotton and in urging the farmer to plant other crops. Over 100,000 circulars had been mailed out by the association describing the Williamson plan for planting corn. The wealth of the South was enormous and constantly growing, but there should be modern methods applied and for this end all of us must work.

## John G. Richards.

John G. Richards was introduced next. Mr. Richards reviewed his 20 years of service in office of which 10 years were in the general assembly. He was proud to say that in this time he had always favored education for high and low. He had advocated appropriations not only for the common schools but for the colleges as well. He pointed to the bills, introduced by him and passed, increasing the number of rural schools in the State and the measures providing for educational scholarships at Winthrop and Clemson colleges; appropriations that enabled the poorest boy or girl to receive a college education. He stressed the work being done for the farmer at Clemson and told of his record as a member of the Farmers' union.

## Whiskey Question.

He was tired of the whiskey question. He had hoped that for once in 20 years the candidate could come before the people with matters of more importance. Since, however, the first speaker had taken up as his leading topic whiskey, he would inform all how he stood. He was a prohibitionist, both in theory and practice. He had voted for the Brice act, which was the first step toward local option. He believed the State dispensary a better solution of the problem than the county dispensary plan, because the latter was too close to the obnoxious bar-room system and he had announced that when the State dispensary was killed he would be a prohibitionist. He gave the record of the house of representatives in passing a prohibition bill twice and the first time the senate defeated it with the referendum measure and the second time by a direct vote. So the senate was responsible. He wanted the prohibition fight to go and carried to congress where a law should be passed forbidding the shipment of whiskey into any State where there was a prohibition law. He further stated that he would veto a local option law should it be passed, or the present one changed, because the vote of the general assembly expressed the will of the people and he was the creature of the people. No creature could be greater than its creator. He stood for pensions of the veterans and favored low taxes. He expressed himself vigorously as to the enforcement of law, if elected, especially the prohibition law, should it be passed.

## Cole L. Blease.

Cole L. Blease took as his subject "Render Unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and render unto God the things that are God's." He did not touch on the liquor question but devoted his time to a review of certain conditions in this State in several periods—that of 1860, of 1876 of 1890 and the present. He called attention to the work of the men confronting him and their forefathers that made the names of Lee and Jackson imperishable; to the work of the same men in 1876 who made Hampton governor and then later, in 1890 these same men made the reforms possible under the leadership of B. R. Tillman.

Winthrop and Clemson are monuments of this movement. Two years ago he had endeavored to make taxation the issue with the people of the State and the newspapers laughed at the idea. Examine the tax receipts for the past several years and show how the taxes have gradually mount-

ed. He wanted to stress the fact that the legislature makes the laws, the governor only suggesting.

He called attention to the effort made at the primary State convention to change the constitution so as to require a registration certificate before voting in the primary. He said this would have disfranchised 20,000 white men who had been guaranteed suffrage when the constitution was changed. Arguments to the contrary were false.

Jno. T. Duncan then spoke and made an attack on the press and various agencies and persons.

## Other Candidates.

J. F. Byrnes, candidate for congress, from the second district was introduced and made a speech on the tariff. This is not his district, but a number of Saluda people came over to the barbecue and he told them his platform.

## Dr. W. W. Ray.

Congressman Lever was not present and W. W. Ray of this county, was introduced as his opponent. Dr. Ray touched on the tariff and the necessity for the people becoming more familiar with national subjects. He thought the present high cost of living was on account of the Republican tariff. The party had broken faith with the people.

## Mr. Lever's Vote.

Dr. Ray attacked Congressman Lever's vote for the tariff on lumber, holding that Mr. Lever had, for the benefit of the few gone back on the Democratic platform and violated his pledge as a Democrat. This vote was in direct opposition to the principles of the democracy of Jefferson. He was sorry Mr. Lever was not present to answer certain questions he would like to ask. If the man serving the people proves true to his trust, keep him in office; if he proves false turn him out.

## J. M. Richardson.

Following this speech J. M. Richardson of Aiken, candidate for adjutant general, addressed the crowd. He explained the duties of the office and thought the people should pay more attention to the conduct of those in charge. He promised to maintain a strict supervision of the office.

## MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic executive committee will meet in the court house at Newberry, South Carolina, on Monday, June 20, 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of arranging a campaign schedule, fixing assessments for candidates, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the committee.

All members are urgently requested to be present and be prepared to hard in list of managers of election in the approaching primary.

Fred. H. Dominick,  
B. B. Leitzsey, County Ch'm'n.  
Secretary.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## House of Representatives.

I am a candidate for re-election to the house of representatives, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

Godfrey Harmon.

## For Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for reelection to the office of county treasurer, subject to the Democratic primary.

Jno. L. Epps.

## For Judge of Probate.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for reelection to the office of judge of probate, subject to the Democratic primary.

F. M. Schumpert.

## For Magistrate Nos. 1 and 8.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for reelection to the office of magistrate in No. 1 and No. 8 townships, subject to the Democratic primary.

John Henry Chappell.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of magistrate in No. 1 and No. 8 townships, subject to the Democratic primary.

J. C. Sample.

The undersigned is hereby announced as a candidate for magistrate for No. 10 township, subject to the Democratic primary.

T. E. Stone.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for reelection to the office of magistrate in No. 3 township subject to the Democratic primary.

John Henderson.

I am a candidate for magistrate for

No. 10 township, and will be governed by the rules of the Democratic party.

P. E. Ellesor.

## For Magistrate No. 11.

The voters of No. 11 do hereby announce W. F. Suber as candidate for magistrate for No. 11, and will abide the rules of the Democratic primary.

Voters.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Magistrate for No. 11 Township and will abide the rules of the Democratic primary.

J. J. Kinard.

Mr. E. A. Hentz is hereby nominated for magistrate from No. 11 township subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

Voters.

## For County Auditor.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for reelection as auditor for Newberry county, subject to the Democratic primary.

Eug. S. Werts.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold on a guarantee that if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of a bottle according to directions, your money will be refunded. It is up to you to try. Sold by W. E. Pelham & Son.

**H. B. WELLS' TRANSFER**  
Hauls Anything on Short Notice.  
Careful and Accommodating Drivers.  
Moving Household Furniture a Specialty.

**YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.**  
Office Phone No. 61  
Residence Phone No. 7.

## "Sure Cure"

"I would like to guide suffering women to a sure cure for female troubles," writes Mrs. R. E. Mercer, of Frozen Camp, W. Va.

"I have found no medicine equal to Cardui. I had suffered for about four years. Would have headache for a week at a time, until I would be nearly crazy. I took Cardui and now I never have the headache any more."

## Take CARDUI

## The Woman's Tonic

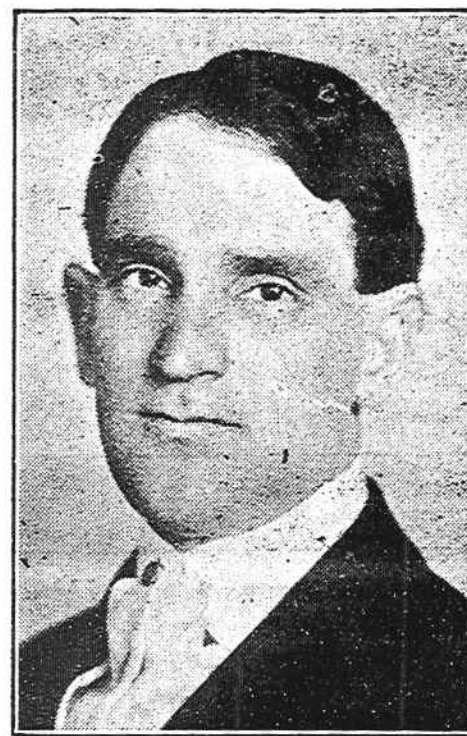
The pains from which many women suffer every month are unnecessary.

It's not safe to trust to strong drugs, right at the time of the pains.

Better to take Cardui for a while, before and after, to strengthen the system and cure the cause.

This is the sensible, the scientific, the right way.

Try it.



## \$25.00 REWARD!

For information leading to the arrest and conviction of any itinerant vendor of spectacles claiming to be Dr. Connor of Newberry, S. C.

Several unscrupulous fakirs have been deceiving the public and selling worthless glasses at an exorbitant figure.

This is a picture of Dr. G. W. Connor. Do not be misled again.

**DR. G. W. CONNOR**  
OPTOMETRIST

## SPECIAL INDUCEMENT

## TO EARLY PURCHASERS!

OUR FIRST SHIPMENT OF  
SPRING GOODS

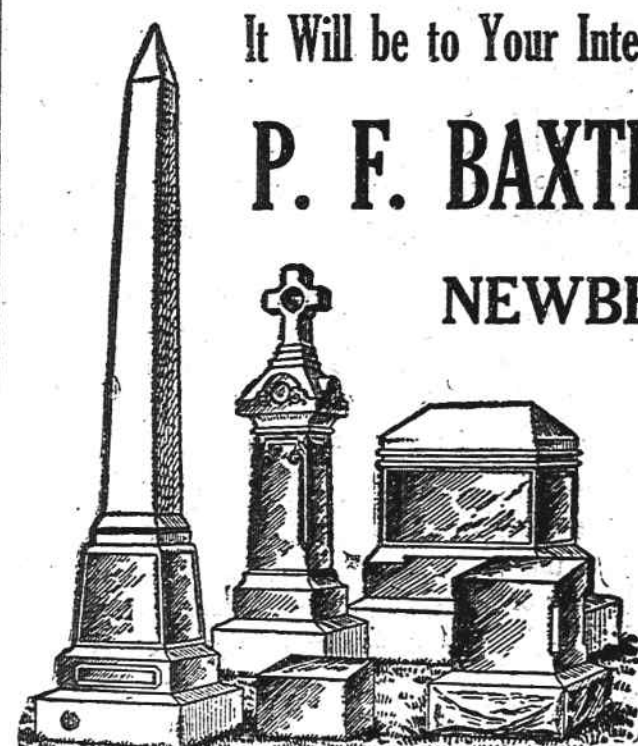
Has arrived. We have bought at "Low Water Mark" and will sell as "Low as the Lowest" and in Quality as "Good as the Best". When in search of Genuine Bargains call on

## O. KLETTNER

934 Main Street.

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It Will be to Your Interest to Call and

P. F. BAXTER & SON,  
NEWBERRY, S. C.

Before placing your order for any Cemetery work in Granite or Marble. New Designs will please you.

## REPORT OF

The Newberry Savings Bank  
NEWBERRY, S. C.

At the Close of the Business November 16, 1909.

Condensed From Report to State Bank Examiner

| RESOURCES.                       |              | LIABILITIES.                 |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Loans and discounts              | \$269,495.25 | Capital                      | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Furniture and Fixtures           | 2,275.00     | Undivided Profits            | 27,013.63    |
| Overdrafts secured and unsecured | 1,758.60     | Deposits                     | 250,632.87   |
| Bonds and Stocks                 | 680.00       | Notes and Bills Rediscounted | 6,000.00     |
| Cash and due from Banks          | 59,437.65    |                              |              |
|                                  | \$333,646.50 |                              | \$333,646.50 |

## 4% Paid On Savings Deposits

**JAMES MCINTOSH,**  
President.

**E. NORWOOD,**  
Cashier.